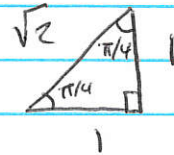
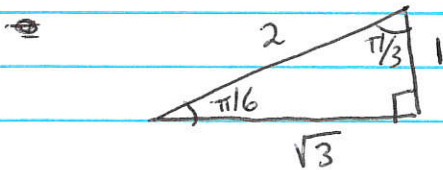


3/31/15

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad 2 \ln(x) - \ln(y) + 1 &= \ln(x^2) - \ln(y) + \ln(e) \\ &= \boxed{\ln\left(\frac{ex^2}{y}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\cos\left(\frac{-\pi}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{-\pi}{4}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$



$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{a} \quad 102 \text{ m} - (5 \text{ m/s}^2)t^2 &= 2 \text{ m} \\ (5 \text{ m/s}^2)t^2 &= 100 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$t^2 = 20 \text{ s}^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{t = \sqrt{20} \text{ s}}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad v(t) = h'(t) = -2(5 \text{ m/s}^2)t \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{t = 2\sqrt{5} \text{ s}}$$

$$v(\sqrt{20} \text{ s}) = -2(5 \text{ m/s}^2)(\sqrt{20} \text{ s}) = -10\sqrt{20} \text{ m/s}$$

$$= \boxed{-20\sqrt{5} \text{ m/s}}$$

3/31/15

$$\textcircled{7} \textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \csc(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left[ 1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} \left( \frac{-2}{x^3} \right)}{\left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \tan(\theta) - \sec \theta = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} - \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \frac{\sin \theta - 1}{\cos \theta} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \frac{\cos \theta}{-\sin \theta} = \frac{\cos(\pi/2)}{-\sin(\pi/2)} = \boxed{0}$$